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(54) Title: ISOLATED GENES FROM VIRULENT GROUP B <I>STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE</I>

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to the identification and prevention of infections by virulent forms of Group B strepto-  
cocci. Disclosed herein is the identification of two genes, *spb1* and *spb2*, that are specific to virulent type III-3 GBS. Also disclosed  
herein are diagnostic methods for detecting virulent GBS infections and methods of immunizing a mammal against these bacteria.



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## ISOLATED GENES FROM VIRULENT GROUP B *STREPTOCOCCUS* *AGALACTIAE*

### 1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to genes isolated from Group B streptococci (“GBS”). More specifically, the present invention relates to genes that are specific to virulent forms of GBS and methods of using such genes and their products for the diagnosis and treatment of GBS infections.

### 2. TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Group B streptococci (“GBS”) are a common cause of disease in newborns, pregnant women, and other persons. Common manifestations of these infections include bacteremia, pneumonia, meningitis, endocarditis, and osteoarticular infections. C.J. Baker & M.S. Edwards, *Group B Streptococcal Infections*, in *Infectious Disease of the Fetus and Newborn Infant*, 980-1054 (J.S. Remington & J.O. Klein, eds., 1995); P. Munoz et al., *Arch Int Med* **157**:213-216 (1997).

Nearly 3 out of every 1,000 children born are infected with an invasive form of GBS disease. While GBS disease is of great concern in neonates, GBS is also an important pathogen in the general population, in which the incidence of invasive GBS disease is nearly 8 in 100,000. Of these infections, the mortality rate can be as high as 30%.

During childbirth, GBS can pass from the mother to the newborn. By one estimate, up to 30% of pregnant women carry GBS at least temporarily in the vagina or rectum without symptoms. Infants born to these women become colonized with GBS during delivery. Baker & Edwards, *supra*. Aspiration of infected amniotic fluid or vaginal secretions allow GBS to gain access to the lungs. Adhesion to, and invasion of, respiratory epithelium and endothelium appear to be critical factors in early onset neonatal infection. Baker & Edwards, *supra*; C.E. Rubens et al., *J Inf Dis* **164**:320-330 (1991). Subsequent steps in infection, such as blood stream invasion and the establishment of metastatic local infections have not been clarified. The pathogenesis of neonatal infection occurring after the first week of life is also not well understood. Gastrointestinal colonization may be more important than a respiratory focus in late onset neonatal disease. Baker & Edwards, *supra*. Considerable evidence suggests that invasion of brain microvascular endothelial cells by GBS is the initial step in the pathogenesis of

meningitis. GBS are able to invade human brain microvascular endothelial cells and type III GBS, which are responsible for the majority of meningitis, accomplish this 2-6 times more efficiently than other serotypes. V. Nizet et al. *Infect Immun* 65:5074-5081 (1997).

Because GBS is widely distributed among the population and is an important pathogen in newborns, pregnant women are commonly tested for GBS at 26 to 28 weeks of pregnancy. Much of GBS neonatal disease is preventable by administration of prophylactic antibiotics during labor to women who test positive or display known risk factors. However, these antibiotics programs do not prevent all GBS disease. The programs are deficient for a number of reasons. First, the programs can be inefficient. Second, it is difficult to ensure that all healthcare providers and patients comply with the testing and treatment. And finally, if new serotypes or antibiotic resistance emerges, the antibiotic programs may fail altogether. Currently available tests for GBS are inefficient. These tests may provide false negatives. Furthermore, the tests are not specific to virulent strains of GBS. Thus, antibiotic treatment may be given unnecessarily and add to the problem of antibiotic resistance. Although a vaccine would be advantageous, none are yet commercially available.

Traditionally, GBS have been divided into 9 serotypes according to the immunologic reactivity of the polysaccharide capsule. H.M. Blumberg et al., *J Inf Dis* 173: 365-373 (1996). Serotype III GBS cause 60-70% of all infections and almost all meningitis. Baker & Edwards, *supra*. Type III GBS can be subdivided into three groups of related strains based on the analysis of restriction digest patterns (RDPs) produced by digestion of chromosomal DNA with *Hind* III and *Sse*8387 I. Y. Nagano et al., *J Med Micro* 35:297-303 (1991); S. Takahashi et al., *J Inf Dis* 177:1116-1119 (1998). Figure 1 illustrates a comparison of *Hind* III and *Sse*8387 I RDP typing of 62 type III isolates from Salt Lake City, Utah and Tokyo, Japan. Isolates were classified into types based on the similarity of the restriction digest patterns produced by *Hind* III or *Sse*8387 I digestion of chromosomal DNA. The two methods divided the isolates into RDP types containing exactly the same isolates: III-3 contains isolates 1-41, II-2 contains isolates 42-59, and II-1 contains isolates 60-62.

Over 90% of invasive type III GBS neonatal disease in Tokyo, Japan and in Salt Lake City, Utah is caused by bacteria from one of three RDP types, termed RDP type III-3, while RDP type III-2 are significantly more likely to be isolated from vagina than from

blood or CSF. These results suggest that this genetically-related cluster of type III-3 GBS are more virulent than III-2 strains and could be responsible for the majority of invasive type III disease globally.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that it would be a significant advancement in the art to provide one or more markers that are specific to virulent type III-3 GBS. It would be a further advancement to provide a method to exploit these markers for clinical identification of virulent type III-3 GBS. It would be a further advancement to provide methods for producing vaccines against type III-3 GBS.

Such compositions and methods are disclosed herein.

### 3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to markers specific to type III-3 GBS. These markers, the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products (SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 4, respectively), are encoded by the *spb1* (SEQ ID NO: 1) and *spb2* (SEQ ID NO: 3) genes. The invention also provides these genes and gene products in substantially purified form.

In certain other embodiments, the present invention relates to recombinant vectors which incorporate the *spb1* gene or other nucleic acid molecules that code for the *spb1* gene product. The recombinant vector may be a plasmid. In certain embodiments, the recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector. In certain preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter and/or other expression control elements, such as heterologous enhancers and polyadenylation sequences.

In certain other embodiments, the present invention relates to recombinant vectors which incorporate the *spb2* gene or other nucleic acid molecules that code for the *spb2* gene product. The recombinant vector may be a plasmid. In certain embodiments, the recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector. In certain preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter and/or other expression control elements.

The present invention also provides host cells comprising the *spb1* and/or *spb2* genes. In other embodiments, a host cell of the present invention comprises nucleic acid molecules that code for the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products. The host cell may be a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell.

The present invention also relates to diagnostic methods for determining whether a mammal is infected or colonized by virulent GBS. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic method comprises the steps of (1) collecting a bodily fluid or culture from the mammal and (2) analyzing the bodily fluid or culture for the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS, wherein the presence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS indicates infection or colonization by virulent GBS. The mammal may be a human. Alternatively, the mammal may be a laboratory, domestic, or agricultural animal. The bodily fluid or culture may be any bodily fluid or culture that is typically analyzed for the presence of bacteria. For example, the bodily fluid or culture may be a vaginal or rectovaginal culture. The bodily fluid or culture may also be a throat culture. The bodily fluid or culture may also be an endotracheal tube aspirant, fluid from a bronchoalveolar lavage, or tissue from a lung biopsy. In certain embodiments, the bodily fluid or culture is blood, serum, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, or joint fluid. Other sources of material will be apparent to those of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic method of the present invention comprises analyzing a sample for the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene product(s).

In certain embodiments of a diagnostic method of the present invention, the polymerase chain reaction ("PCR") is used to identify the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene(s). In certain other embodiments, antibodies are used to identify the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products. The antibodies may be monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies.

The present invention also relates to GBS vaccines. In certain embodiments, the present invention provides vaccines comprising the *spb1* gene product, i.e., a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain other embodiments, a vaccine comprises the *spb2* gene product, i.e., a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain preferred embodiments, a vaccine comprises both the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products. The vaccine may include an adjuvant, such as alum. In certain other embodiments, the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene(s) may be introduced into a mammal using either naked DNA or other gene therapy techniques to induce an immune response against type III GBS.

The present invention further provides methods of immunizing a mammal against GBS infection. In certain embodiments, such methods comprise administering to the

mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain other embodiments, a method of the present invention comprises administering to the mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. The vaccine may also contain a mixture of the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products. Vaccines used in the methods of the present invention may further comprise an adjuvant, such as alum.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a comparison of *HindIII* and *Sse83871* RDP typing of 62 type III GBS isolates from Salt Lake City, Utah and Tokyo, Japan. Isolates were classified into types based on the similarity of the restriction digest patterns produced by *HindIII* or *Sse83871* digestion of chromosomal DNA. The two methods divided isolates into RDP types containing exactly the same isolates: III-3 contains isolates 1 - 41, III-2 contains isolates 42 - 59, and III-1 contains isolates 60 - 62.

Figure 2 illustrates a dot blot hybridization of probe 1 with genomic DNA isolated from type III GBS. 10 µg of genomic DNA from each of 62 type III GBS strains was transferred to nylon membrane. Radiolabeled probe 1 hybridized with DNA from all III-3 strains (rows A - D) including the original type III-3 strain (well E1). The probe failed to hybridize with DNA from III-2 strains (F1 - F10, G1 - G7) including the original strain used in the subtraction hybridization (well E10) and III-1 strains (wells H1 - H3). The same pattern of hybridization was observed using clone 3 and 11 probes.

#### 5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the identification and prevention of infections by virulent forms of GBS. The present invention also relates to isolated genes specific to type III-3 GBS. These genes, *spb1* and *spb2*, encode the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products.

The *spb1* and *spb2* genes or other nucleic acid molecules coding for the *spb1* or *spb2* gene products may be incorporated into a recombinant vector using methods known in the art. See, e.g., 1-3 J. Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*

(2d ed. 1989). Recombinant vectors include any genetic element, such as a plasmid, phage, transposon, cosmid, chromosome, virus, etc., that is capable of replication when associated with the proper control elements and that can transfer gene sequences between cells. Thus, the term includes cloning and expression vehicles.

5 A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention may be operably linked to expression control sequences, such as heterologous promoters. Examples include, but are not limited to, viral promoters such as the SV40 early promoter and the CMV immediate early promoter region, bacterial promoters, mammalian promoters, inducible promoters, synthetic promoters, hybrid promoters, and the like. Other expression control sequences are known in the art and include polyadenylation signals, transcription termination  
10 sequences, upstream regulatory domains, origins of replication, internal ribosome entry sites ("IRES"), and enhancers. These expression control sequences collectively provide for the replication, transcription and translation of a coding sequence in a recipient cell. Not all of these control sequences need always be present in a recombinant vector, so long as the selected coding sequence is capable of being replicated, transcribed and  
15 translated in an appropriate host cell.

Recombinant vectors can be constructed to include selectable markers. Suitable markers include genes which confer antibiotic resistance or sensitivity, or impart color, or change the antigenic characteristics when host cells which have been transfected with the recombinant vectors are grown in an appropriate selective medium. Suitable markers are  
20 known to those of skill in the art.

The discovery of type III-3 GBS-specific gene products will allow clinicians to diagnose and treat infection and colonization with virulent GBS. For example, hybridization-based assays may be used to determine whether a GBS isolate is type III-3. Figure 2 illustrates the results of hybridization assays with a III-3-specific probe.  
25 Likewise, PCR may be used to detect the presence or absence of either the *spb1* gene or the *spb2* gene (or both) in samples from patients. PCR methods are described generally in C.R. Newton & A. Graham, *PCR* (2nd. ed. 1997); *PCR: Essential Techniques* (J.F. Burke ed., 1996). Patients who are infected with type III-3 GBS may then receive appropriate antibiotic therapy.

Antibodies may also be used to detect the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene product(s). Methods for preparing both monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies are described in, e.g., E. Harlow & D. Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* (1988).

The present invention also relates to methods for producing type III-3 GBS vaccines. *See generally Vaccine Protocols* (A. Robinson, G.H. Farrar & C.N. Wiblin eds. 1996). In certain embodiments, the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene product(s) may be used to immunize against GBS. These gene products may be produced in large quantities using techniques that are known in the art. For example, the appropriate gene or genes may be linked to a prokaryotic promoter and expressed in bacteria. The gene products may then be purified using conventional techniques and used to vaccinate at-risk individuals.

Alternatively, the appropriate gene or genes may be linked to a eukaryotic promoter and enhancer (e.g., yeast, baculovirus, SV40, etc.) and expressed in an appropriate cell type. The gene products may then be purified using conventional techniques.

The *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products, or immunogenic fragments thereof, may stimulate an immune response when administered to a host. Recombinantly produced proteins are especially desirable, as they can be produced in large amounts and purified. Furthermore, recombinantly produced proteins may be engineered to maximize desirable activities and to minimize unwanted effects.

The recombinantly produced *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products may be used as carrier proteins for a polysaccharide-protein or oligosaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine. *See, e.g.,* R. Schneerson, et al., *Infect Immun* 60:3528-3532 (1992) (describing a *Pneumococcus*-pertussis toxin conjugate vaccine). For example, *Haemophilus influenzae* B vaccines have been produced by conjugating a tetanus toxoid; a *Corynebacterium* toxin, CRM<sub>197</sub> (which is a mutant diphtheria toxin); and a *Neisseria* outer membrane protein. Oligo- and polysaccharides from GBS might be used in a vaccine.

Oligosaccharide- and polysaccharide-protein conjugates alter the immunological properties of the polysaccharide or oligosaccharide and may improve the immune response.

An adjuvant may be used to enhance the immune response to a vaccine containing the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products. An adjuvant is any substance that enhances the immune response to an antigen. Without being bound by any particular theory, adjuvants may act by retaining the antigen locally near the site of administration to produce a depot

effect, facilitating the slow, sustained release of the antigen to cells of the immune system. Adjuvants may also attract cells of the immune system. Aluminum hydroxide and aluminum phosphate (collectively and commonly referred to as “alum”) are routinely used as adjuvants in human and veterinary vaccines. Currently, alum is the only adjuvant licensed for human use, although a number of experimental adjuvants are being tested.

5           The *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene(s) may also be introduced into a mammal using either naked DNA or other gene therapy techniques to induce an immune response against virulent GBS.

          All publications, patents, and patent applications cited in this application are hereby incorporated by reference. U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/140,084 is  
10 hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

## 6.     EXAMPLES

          The following examples are given to illustrate several embodiments which have been made within the scope of the present invention. It is to be understood that these  
15 examples are neither comprehensive nor exhaustive of the many types of embodiments which can be prepared in accordance with the present invention.

### **Example 1 - Isolation of the *spb1* and *spb2* genes**

          Bacterial factors that contribute to the increased virulence of III-3 strains can be identified by characterizing the differences between the genetic composition of III-3 and  
20 III-2 strains. Such genetic differences will be found in the bacterial chromosomes since these strains do not contain plasmids. Takahashi et al., *supra*.

          To identify genes present in virulent type III-3 GBS strains and not in the avirulent type III-2 strains, a modification of the technique described by Lisitsyn et al., *Science* **259**:946-951 (1993), was used. High molecular weight genomic DNA from an  
25 invasive RDP type III-3 GBS strain (strain 874391) and a colonizing (“avirulent”) RDP type III-2 strain (strain 865043) were prepared by cell lysis with mutanolysin and Proteinase K digestion. Y. Nagano et al., *supra*. For genetic subtraction, genomic DNA from both strains was digested with *Taq* I. *Taq* I-digested DNA from the virulent strain was mixed with two complementary oligonucleotides, TaqA (5'-CTAGGTGGA-  
30 TCCTTCGGCAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 5)) and TaqB (5'-CGATTGCCGA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6)), heated to 50°C for 5 minutes, then allowed to cool slowly to 16°C in T4 ligase

buffer. Oligonucleotides were ligated to the virulent strain DNA by incubation with 20 units of T4 ligase at 16°C for 12 hours. After ligation, 500 ng of DNA from the virulent strain, with ligated linkers, and 40 µg of DNA from the avirulent strain, without linkers, was mixed together, denatured by heating, and hybridized at 68°C for 20 hours.

Ten percent of the resulting hybridization mixture was incubated with *Taq* DNA polymerase and dNTPs to fill in the ends of annealed virulent strain DNA. The hybridized DNA was amplified by *Taq* DNA polymerase for 10 cycles using the *TaqA* oligonucleotide as the forward and reverse amplification primer. After amplification, single stranded products remaining after amplification were digested with mung bean nuclease. Twenty percent of the resulting product was then reamplified for 20 cycles. This process of subtraction followed by PCR amplification results in enhanced amplification of DNA segments from the III-3 strains that do not hybridize with DNA segments from the III-2 strains.

A total of four cycles of subtraction and amplification were carried out using successively smaller quantities of III-3 specific PCR products. Two pairs of oligonucleotides were used for subtraction, which were alternated with successive rounds of subtraction-amplification. The oligos were *TaqA* (SEQ ID NO: 5) and *TaqB* (SEQ ID NO: 6) (the first pair) and *TaqE* (5'-AGGCAACTGTGCTAACCGAGGGAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7)) and *TaqF* (5'-CGATTCCCTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8)) (the second pair). The final amplification products were ligated into pBS KS+ vector and transformed into competent XL1-Blue strain *E. coli*. Thirteen clones were randomly selected for analysis. Cross hybridization studies of the 13 inserts revealed that 6 were unique. These probes were used in slot and dot blot experiments to determine whether subtraction was successful and to identify probes hybridizing with all III-3 strains. Each of the 6 unique probes hybridized with the parental III-3 virulent strain, while none of the probes hybridized with the avirulent III-2 strains. Three of the amplified sequence tags (clones 1, 3 and 11) hybridized with genomic DNA from all 62 type III-3 isolates, but did not hybridize with DNA prepared from the III-2 and III-1 isolates.

Figure 2 illustrates a dot blot hybridization of type III GBS genomic DNA hybridized with a clone 1 probe. 10 µg of genomic DNA from each of 62 type III GBS strains was transferred to nylon membrane. Radiolabeled clone 1 probe hybridized with DNA from all III-3 strains (rows A-D) including the original type III-3 strain (well E-1).

The probe failed to hybridize with DNA from III-2 strains (F1-F10, G1-G7) including the original strain used in the subtraction hybridization (well E10) and III-1 strains (wells H1-H3). The same pattern of hybridization was observed using clone 3 and 11 probes. These data demonstrate the feasibility of identifying genes unique to III-3 strains by this method of PCR-based subtractive hybridization, and further support the validity of the RDP typing for identifying genetically-related type III GBS.

The three GBS type III-3-specific sequence tags are short (130-360 bp). To obtain additional sequence information, a genomic GBS III-3 library was constructed. High molecular weight GBS genomic DNA was partially digested with *Bgl* II and cloned into  $\lambda$  FIX II phage vector. Phage were packaged and the library, consisting of  $1.7 \times 10^5$  recombinant phage containing inserts with a mean size of about 18 kb (totaling approximately  $3 \times 10^9$  bp), was amplified once. Multiple plaques hybridizing with each of the III-3 GBS-specific probes were purified for further characterization.

Three overlapping genomic clones hybridizing with probe 1 were identified, with approximate sizes of 9, 22, and 23 kb. Since the boundaries of GBS III-3 specific DNA are not known, smaller fragments were subcloned and the DNA was verified present in virulent GBS strains before proceeding with further characterization. The first segment examined is a 6.4 kb *Sal* I-*Bgl* II fragment. This genomic DNA is present in all RDP type III-3 strains and in none of 17 RDP type III-2 strains.

Over 90% of this genomic DNA fragment has been sequenced and found to contain 5 open reading frames ("ORFs"). Three of these are likely to be authentic genes. They feature ATG start sites, are preceded by potential ribosomal binding sites and, in two cases, stop codons are followed by palindromic sequences that may represent transcriptional terminators. They are relatively short, however, and do not show significant homology at the nucleic acid or amino acid level with sequences registered with Genbank or the available bacterial genome databases.

The two other ORFs appear to be more obvious candidates for virulence genes. The *spb1* gene includes a 1509 bp ORF that is preceded by a potential ribosomal binding site 10 bases upstream from an ATG start codon. The predicted protein (502 amino acids and Mr 53,446) has the characteristics of a cell wall-bound protein. The N-terminus of the predicted protein is a hydrophilic, basic stretch of 6 amino acids followed by a 23 amino acid hydrophobic, proline-rich core, consistent with a signal peptide. The

hydrophilic mature protein terminates in a typical LPXTG (SEQ ID NO: 9) domain that immediately precedes a hydrophobic 20 amino acid core and a short, basic hydrophilic terminus.

The nucleotide sequence is not homologous to sequences of other known bacterial genes. The translated amino acid sequence, however, shares segmental homology with a number of characterized proteins, including the fimbrial type 2 protein of *Actinomyces naeslundii* (27% identity over 350 amino acids) and the fimbrial type 1 protein of *Actinomyces viscosus* (25% homology over 420 amino acids), the T6 surface protein of *S. pyogenes* (23% identity over 359 amino acids), and the *hsf* (27% identity over 260 amino acids) and HMW1 adhesins (25% identity over 285 amino acids) of *Haemophilus influenzae*. See M.K. Yeung & J.O. Cisar, *J Bacteriol* **172**:242-2468 (1990); O. Schneewind, et al., *J Bacteriol* **172**:3310-3317 (1990); J.W. St. Geme III, et al., *J Bacteriol* **178**:6281-6287 (1996); J.W. St. Geme III, *Infect Immun* **62**: 3881-3889 (1994). The function of the *S. pyogenes* T6 protein is unknown. Each of the other homologues plays a role in bacterial adhesion and/or invasion.

The second ORF, *spb2*, terminates 37 bp upstream from *spb1* and is in the same transcriptional orientation. This 1692 bp ORF has a deduced amino acid sequence of 563 residues and Mr 64,492. It shares 50.5% nucleic acid identity and 20.7% amino acid identity with *spb1*. Conservation is highest in the carboxy-terminal regions, including a shared LPSTGG (SEQ ID NO: 10) motif. In contrast to *spb1*, *spb2* does not have an obvious signal sequence. Its secretion may be mediated by carboxy-terminal recognition sequences or by accessory peptides. T. Michiels, et al., *Infect Immun* **58**:2840-2849 (1990). The deduced amino acid sequence of *spb2* is also homologous with *S. pyogenes* T6 and *Actinomyces naeslundii* proteins, and to *Listeria monocytogenes* internalin A (22% identity over 308 amino acids)—again, proteins important in adhesion and invasion.

Neither of the predicted gene products has the repetitive structure of previously described GBS surface proteins such as the C and Rib proteins or of *L. monocytogenes* internalin family members. L.C. Madoff et al., *Infect Immun* **59**:2638-2644 (1991); J. Gaillard, et al., *Cell* **65**: 1127-1141 (1991). Hybridization of the originating strain 874391 genomic DNA with an *spb1* probe under low stringency conditions identifies a single band in *EcoR* I, *Sal* I and *Sst* I digests (data not shown), suggesting that a single

copy of *spb1* is present in this strain and that *spb1* is not a member of a significantly homologous “family” of genes.

### Example 2 - Adherence and Invasion Assays Using *spb1*<sup>-</sup> Bacteria

Genomic subtraction identified a 1509 bp ORF, *spb1*, which is present in virulent RDP type III-3 GBS and not in RDP type III-2 strains. The predicted 53 kD protein product has the characteristics of a typical gram positive cell-wall bound protein. The nucleic acid sequence of *spb1* is not homologous to sequences of other known bacterial genes, however the translated amino acid sequence shares segmental homology with several characterized adhesins, including *Actinomyces* fimbrial proteins and *H. influenzae* HMW1, suggesting that Spb1 might contribute to GBS adhesion or invasion. A *spb1*<sup>-</sup> isogenic deletion mutant GBS strain was created by homologous recombination and the ability of the *spb1*<sup>-</sup> mutant to adhere to and invade A549 respiratory epithelial cells was determined. Compared to the wild type strain, the number of *spb1*<sup>-</sup> bacteria adherent to A549 monolayers was reduced by 60.0% (p<0.01) and the number of intracellular invading bacteria was reduced by 53.6% (p<0.01). Without being bound by any particular theory, it appears that Spb1 may contribute to the pathogenesis of GBS pneumonia and bacterial entry into the bloodstream.

## CLAIMS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising nucleotides which code for the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
2. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
3. The recombinant vector of claim 2, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
- 5 4. The recombinant vector of claim 2, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
5. The recombinant vector of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
6. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
- 10 7. The host cell of claim 6, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
8. The host cell of claim 6, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.
10. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 9.
- 15 11. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
12. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
13. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is
- 20 operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
14. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 9.
15. The host cell of claim 14, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
16. The host cell of claim 14, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
17. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising nucleotides which code for the
- 25 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4
18. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 17.
19. The recombinant vector of claim 18, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
20. The recombinant vector of claim 18, wherein said recombinant vector is a
- 30 prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.

21. The recombinant vector of claim 18, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
22. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 17.
23. The host cell of claim 22, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
24. The host cell of claim 22, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
- 5 25. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3.
26. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 25.
27. The recombinant vector of claim 26, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
- 10 28. The recombinant vector of claim 26, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
29. The recombinant vector of claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
30. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 25.
- 15 31. The host cell of claim 30, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
32. The host cell of claim 30, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
33. A method of immunizing a mammal against Group B streptococci infection, said method comprising administering to the mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 20 34. The method of claim 33, wherein the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.
35. The method of claim 34, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.
36. The method of claim 33, wherein the vaccine further comprises an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.
- 25 37. The method of claim 36, wherein the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.
38. A method of immunizing a mammal against Group B streptococci infection, said method comprising administering to the mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.
- 30 39. The method of claim 38, wherein the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.

41. A diagnostic method for determining whether a mammal is infected or colonized by virulent Group B streptococci (GBS), said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) collecting a bodily fluid or culture from the mammal;
- (b) analyzing the bodily fluid or culture for the presence or absence of one or  
5 more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS;

wherein the presence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS indicates infection or colonization by virulent GBS.

42. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS comprise a protein, said protein comprising the amino acid  
10 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

43. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS comprise a protein, said protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

44. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the one or more gene products  
15 specific to type III-3 GBS comprise a first protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a second protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

45. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the mammal is a human.

46. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the bodily fluid or culture is a vaginal  
20 or rectovaginal culture.

47. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the bodily fluid or culture is a throat culture.

48. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the bodily fluid or culture is blood, serum, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, or joint fluid.

49. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the analysis step comprises using  
25 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to identify the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS.

50. The diagnostic method of claim 49, wherein the analysis step comprises using PCR to determine the presence or absence of the *spb1* gene product.

51. The diagnostic method of claim 49, wherein the analysis step comprises using  
30 PCR to determine the presence or absence of the *spb2* gene product.

52. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the analysis step comprises using antibodies to identify the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS.

53. The diagnostic method of claim 52, wherein the antibodies are monoclonal antibodies.

5 54. The diagnostic method of claim 53, wherein the monoclonal antibodies are specific for the *spb1* gene product.

55. The diagnostic method of claim 53, wherein the monoclonal antibodies are specific for the *spb2* gene product.

10 56. An isolated and purified protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

57. A vaccine for immunizing a mammalian host against virulent Group B streptococci infection, said vaccine comprising the protein of claim 56.

58. The vaccine of claim 57, further comprising an adjuvant.

59. The vaccine of claim 58, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.

15 60. The vaccine of claim 57, wherein the protein is conjugated to a bacterial polysaccharide or oligosaccharide.

61. An isolated and purified protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

20 62. A vaccine for immunizing a mammalian host against virulent Group B streptococci infection, said vaccine comprising the protein of claim 61.

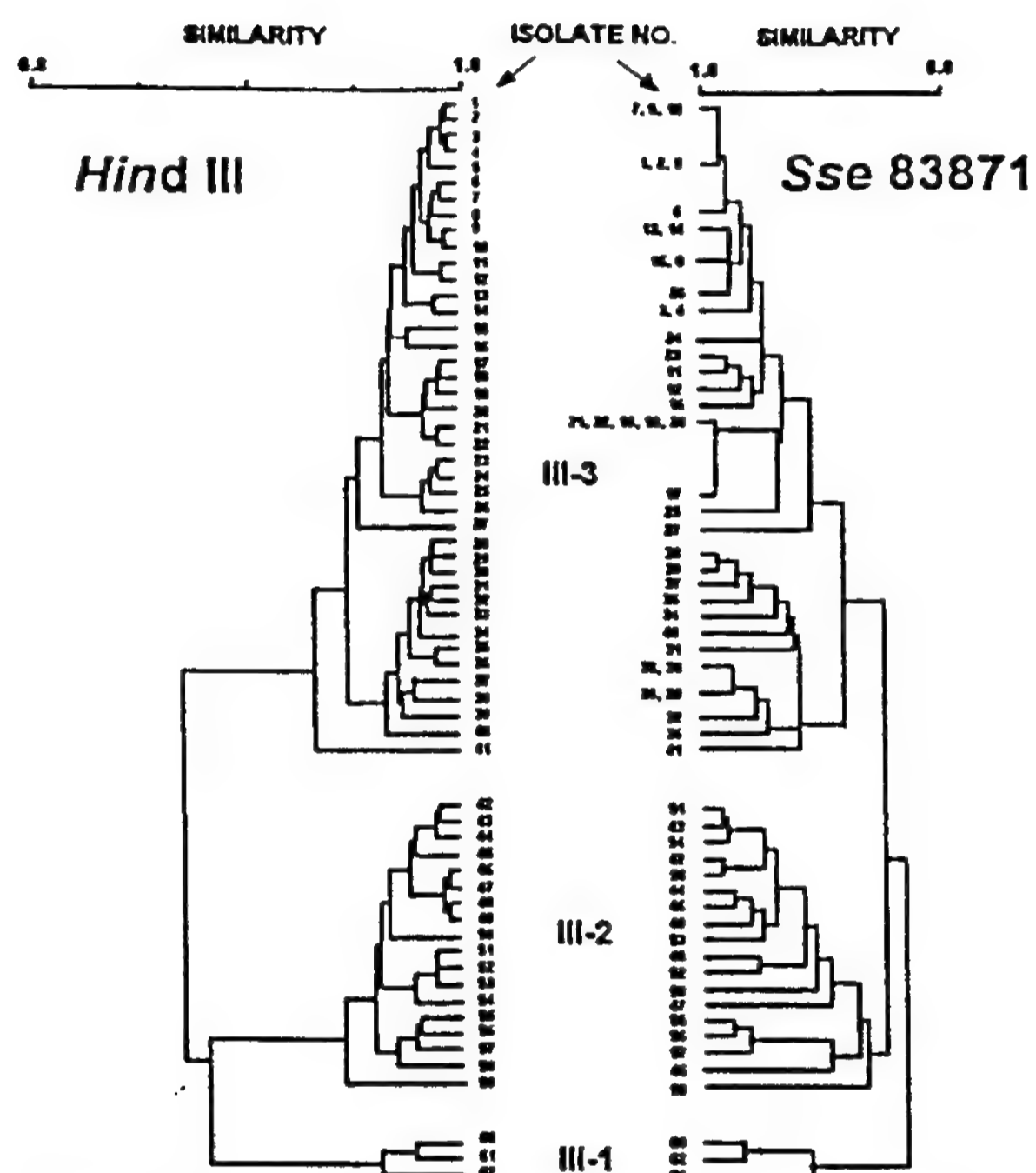
63. The vaccine of claim 62, further comprising an adjuvant.

64. The vaccine of claim 63, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.

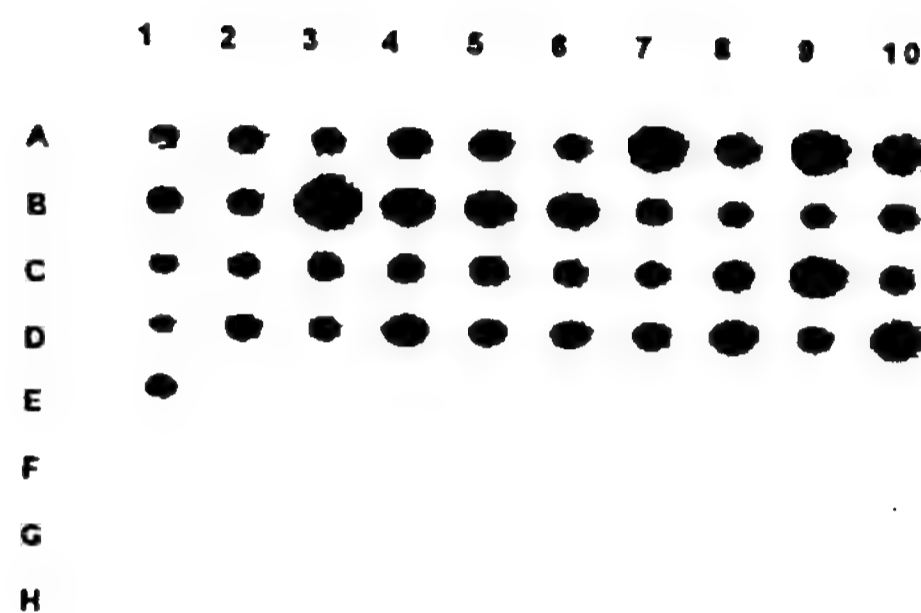
65. The vaccine of claim 62, further comprising an isolated and purified protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

25 66. The vaccine of claim 65, further comprising an adjuvant.

67. The vaccine of claim 62, wherein the protein is conjugated to a bacterial polysaccharide or oligosaccharide.



**Figure 1. Type III GBS RDP types. Comparison of *Hind*III and *Sse*83871 RDP typing of 62 type III GBS isolates from Salt Lake City and Tokyo. Isolates were classified into types based on the similarity of the restriction digest patterns produced by *Hind*III or *Sse*83871 digestion of chromosomal DNA. The two methods divided the isolates into RDP types containing exactly the same isolates: III-3 contains isolates 1 - 41, III-2 contains isolates 42 - 59, and III-1 contains isolates 60-62.**



**Figure 2. RDP type III-3 specific probes.** Dot blot hybridization of probe 1 with genomic DNA isolated from type III GBS. 10 ug of genomic DNA from each of 62 type III GBS strains was transferred to nylon membrane. Radiolabeled probe 1 hybridized with DNA from all III-3 strains (rows A-D) including the original type III-3 strain (well E-1). The probe failed to hybridize with DNA from III-2 strains (F1-F10, G1-7) including the original strain used in the subtraction hybridization (well E 10) and III-1 strains (wells H1-3). The same pattern of hybridization was observed using clone 3 and 11 probes.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

&lt;110&gt; Adderson, Elisabeth E.

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University of Utah Research Foundation

<120> Isolated Genes from Virulent Group B Streptococcus  
agalactiae

&lt;130&gt; 1321.2.29

&lt;140&gt;

&lt;141&gt;

&lt;150&gt; 60/140,084

&lt;151&gt; 1999-06-21

&lt;160&gt; 10

&lt;170&gt; PatentIn Ver. 2.1

&lt;210&gt; 1

&lt;211&gt; 1509

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus agalactiae

&lt;220&gt;

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&lt;222&gt; (1) .. (1509)

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5

10

15

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25

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55

60

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&lt;211&gt; 1692

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gtg	gta	aca	caa	gtg	gag	aca	ccg	cgt	atg	gag	ttg	aat	agc	aca	act	720	
Val	Val	Thr	Gln	Val	Glu	Thr	Pro	Arg	Met	Glu	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Thr		
225					230					235					240		
aca	att	cct	gaa	aac	caa	tac	ttt	aca	agg	aca	ggc	tac	aac	ctt	att	768	
Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Ile		
				245					250					255			
ggc	tgg	cat	cat	gat	aag	gat	tta	gct	gat	aca	gga	cgt	gtg	gaa	ttt	816	
Gly	Trp	His	His	Asp	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Gly	Arg	Val	Glu	Phe		
			260					265					270				
aca	gca	ggc	caa	tca	ata	ggc	att	gat	aac	aac	ctt	gat	gca	aca	aat	864	
Thr	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Asn		
		275					280					285					
acc	tta	tat	gct	gtt	tgg	caa	cct	aaa	gaa	tac	acc	gtc	gga	gta	agt	912	
Thr	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Ser		
	290					295					300						
aaa	act	gtc	gtt	gga	cta	gat	gaa	gat	aag	acg	aaa	gac	ttc	ttg	ttt	960	
Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Gly	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asp	Lys	Thr	Lys	Asp	Phe	Leu	Phe		
305					310					315					320		
aat	cca	agt	gaa	acg	ttg	caa	caa	gag	aat	ttt	ccg	ctg	aga	gat	ggc	1008	
Asn	Pro	Ser	Glu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Gln	Glu	Asn	Phe	Pro	Leu	Arg	Asp	Gly		
				325					330					335			
cag	act	aag	gaa	ttt	aaa	gta	cct	tat	gga	act	tct	ata	tca	ata	gat	1056	
Gln	Thr	Lys	Glu	Phe	Lys	Val	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ile	Asp		
			340					345					350				
gaa	caa	gcc	tac	gat	gaa	ttt	aaa	gta	tct	gag	tca	att	aca	gaa	aaa	1104	
Glu	Gln	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Phe	Lys	Val	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile	Thr	Glu	Lys		
		355					360					365					
aat	cta	gca	act	ggc	gaa	gct	gat	aaa	act	tat	gat	gct	acc	ggc	tta	1152	

Asn	Leu	Ala	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala	Asp	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Thr	Gly	Leu	
370						375					380					
caa	tcc	ctg	aca	gtt	tca	gga	gac	gta	gat	att	agc	ttt	acc	aat	aca	1200
Gln	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val	Ser	Gly	Asp	Val	Asp	Ile	Ser	Phe	Thr	Asn	Thr	
385					390					395					400	
cgt	atc	aag	caa	aaa	gta	cga	cta	cag	aaa	gtt	aat	gtc	gaa	aat	gat	1248
Arg	Ile	Lys	Gln	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	Gln	Lys	Val	Asn	Val	Glu	Asn	Asp	
				405					410					415		
aat	aat	ttt	tta	gca	ggg	gca	gtt	ttt	gat	att	tat	gaa	tca	gat	gct	1296
Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Phe	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala	
			420					425					430			
aat	ggg	aat	aaa	gct	tca	cat	cct	atg	tat	tca	ggg	ctg	gtg	aca	aac	1344
Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	Ala	Ser	His	Pro	Met	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Leu	Val	Thr	Asn	
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gat	aaa	ggc	ttg	tta	tta	gtg	gat	gct	aat	aac	tac	ctc	agt	ttg	cca	1392
Asp	Lys	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Asp	Ala	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	
	450					455					460					
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Val	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ala	Pro	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Leu	
465					470					475					480	
cta	cct	aaa	aat	gat	gat	ata	tca	gta	tta	gtg	att	tct	acg	gga	gtt	1488
Leu	Pro	Lys	Asn	Asp	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Ser	Thr	Gly	Val	
			485						490					495		
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Val	Asp	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	Lys	Gly	
		515					520					525				
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Thr	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ile	Gly	Thr	His	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Leu	
		530				535					540					
gtt	ggg	tta	gct	tta	gct	cta	cca	tca	gga	tta	ata	tta	tac	tat	cga	1680
Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	
545					550					555					560	
aaa	aaa	ata	tga													1692

Lys Lys Ile

&lt;210&gt; 4

&lt;211&gt; 563

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus agalactiae

&lt;400&gt; 4

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Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gln	Val	His	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser	Met	Ile	His
			20					25					30		
Glu	Ile	Lys	Ile	Pro	Thr	Gln	Leu	Lys	Met	Pro	Ile	Ile	Arg	Gln	Ile
		35					40					45			
Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Thr	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Val	Lys
	50					55					60				
Asp	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Val	Gly	Trp	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Ser
65					70					75					80
Ile	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	Val	Thr	Gln	Asp	Ile	Asn	Leu
				85					90					95	
Arg	Ala	Ile	Trp	Arg	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Tyr	His	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Asn
			100					105					110		
Asp	Ala	Val	Gly	Thr	Asp	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln
		115					120					125			
Gln	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ser	Asn	Glu	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Asp
	130					135					140				
Gly	Ser	His	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Arg	Pro	Thr	Met	Pro	Asp	Gly	Tyr
145					150					155					160
Arg	Phe	Arg	Gly	Trp	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Asp
			165						170					175	
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		180					185						190		
Ile	Lys	Pro	Val	Ile	Ile	Pro	Val	Gly	Asp	Ile	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr
	195						200					205			
Ser	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gly	Gly	Thr	Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Gly	Asn
	210					215					220				
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Gly	Trp	His	His	Asp	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Gly	Arg	Val	Glu	Phe
		260						265					270		
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	275						280					285			
Thr	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Ser
	290					295					300				
Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Gly	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asp	Lys	Thr	Lys	Asp	Phe	Leu	Phe

305		310		315		320
Asn Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Gln Gln Glu Asn Phe Pro Leu Arg Asp Gly						
	325		330		335	
Gln Thr Lys Glu Phe Lys Val Pro Tyr Gly Thr Ser Ile Ser Ile Asp						
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Glu Gln Ala Tyr Asp Glu Phe Lys Val Ser Glu Ser Ile Thr Glu Lys						
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Asn Leu Ala Thr Gly Glu Ala Asp Lys Thr Tyr Asp Ala Thr Gly Leu						
	370		375		380	
Gln Ser Leu Thr Val Ser Gly Asp Val Asp Ile Ser Phe Thr Asn Thr						
385	390		395		400	
Arg Ile Lys Gln Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Lys Val Asn Val Glu Asn Asp						
	405		410		415	
Asn Asn Phe Leu Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Asp Ile Tyr Glu Ser Asp Ala						
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Asn Gly Asn Lys Ala Ser His Pro Met Tyr Ser Gly Leu Val Thr Asn						
	435		440		445	
Asp Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Val Asp Ala Asn Asn Tyr Leu Ser Leu Pro						
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Val Gly Lys Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Glu Thr Lys Ala Pro Pro Gly Tyr Leu						
465	470		475		480	
Leu Pro Lys Asn Asp Asp Ile Ser Val Leu Val Ile Ser Thr Gly Val						
	485		490		495	
Thr Phe Glu Gln Asn Gly Asn Asn Ala Thr Pro Ile Lys Glu Asn Leu						
	500		505		510	
Val Asp Gly Ser Thr Val Tyr Thr Phe Lys Ile Thr Asn Ser Lys Gly						
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Thr Glu Leu Pro Ser Thr Gly Gly Ile Gly Thr His Ile Tyr Ile Leu						
	530		535		540	
Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Pro Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Tyr Tyr Arg						
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Lys Lys Ile						

&lt;210&gt; 5

&lt;211&gt; 21

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic  
oligonucleotide

&lt;400&gt; 5

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21

<210> 6  
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<212> DNA  
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oligonucleotide

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10

<210> 7  
<211> 25  
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<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic  
oligonucleotide

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25

<210> 8  
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<220>  
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oligonucleotide

<400> 8  
cgattccctc g

11

<210> 9  
<211> 5  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Consensus  
sequence

&lt;400&gt; 9

Leu Pro Xaa Thr Gly  
1 5

&lt;210&gt; 10

&lt;211&gt; 6

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Consensus  
sequence

&lt;400&gt; 10

Leu Pro Ser Thr Gly Gly  
1 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/17082

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 536/23.7; 530/350, 825; 424/244.1, 184.1, 236.1, 234.1, 193.1; 435/320.1, 69.3, 71.1, 7.1, 7.34

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DIALOG, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WEST

spb1, spb2, GBS, SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3 and 4, streptococc?, inventors' names

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P ----- Y,P	ADDERSON et al. Genetic subtraction identifies a novel respiratory epithelial adhesin/invasin of type III group B streptococcus (GBS). Pediatr. Res. 30 March 2000, Vol. 47, No. 4, page 337A, abstract 1992, see entire abstract.	1-16, 56 ----- 17-32, 33-55, 57-67



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	* & * document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 OCTOBER 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 NOV 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

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**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.

PCT/US00/17082

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest



The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.



No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/17082

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER: IPC (7):

C07H 21/04; C07K 1/00, A61K 39/09, 39/38, 39/39, 38/385; C12N 15/00, 15/09; C12P 21/04, G01N 33/53, 33/569

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER: US CL :

536/23.7; 530/350, 825; 424/244.1, 184.1, 236.1, 234.1, 193.1; 435/320.1, 69.3, 71.1, 7.1, 7.34

## BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

Group I, claim(s) 1-16, 33-35 and 56-60, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding SEQ ID NO: 2, a vector and a host cell comprising the same and a method of immunizing a mammal by administering a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 2.

Group II, claim(s) 17-32, 38-40, 61-64 and 67, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding SEQ ID NO: 4, a vector and a host cell comprising the same and a method of immunizing a mammal by administering a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 4.

Group III, claim(s) 42, 50 and 54, drawn to a diagnostic method comprising analyzing for the presence or absence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Group IV, claims 43, 51 and 55, drawn to a diagnostic method comprising analyzing for the presence or absence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

Claims 36, 37, 65 and 66 are considered linking claims and would be joined with Group I or II, if elected.

Claims 41, 44-49, 52 and 53 are considered linking claims and would be joined with Group II or III, if elected.

The inventions listed as Groups I-IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Group I is directed to a nucleic acid molecule of SEQ ID NO:1, a protein with amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, a vector and a host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule and the first method of use of the protein in immunization. This is a permitted category under PCT Rule 13.2. Group II is directed to a second product, a nucleic acid molecule of SEQ ID NO:3, protein with amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, a vector and a host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule and a method of immunizing a mammal by administering the protein. Groups III and IV are directed respectively to a second method of use of the gene products, i.e., diagnostic methods for analyzing spb1 and spb2 gene products respectively. The SEQ ID NO.s of inventions I and II are the special technical features, which distinct from one another in their structure and specificity. The inventions therefore lack unity because the special technical feature is not a unifying feature.

CORRECTED VERSION

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
28 December 2000 (28.12.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 00/78787 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C07H 21/04,  
C07K 1/00, A61K 39/09, 39/38, 39/39, 38/385, C12N  
15/00, 15/09, C12P 21/04, G01N 33/53, 33/569

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/17082

(22) International Filing Date: 21 June 2000 (21.06.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
60/140,084 21 June 1999 (21.06.1999) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UNIVER-  
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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,  
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,  
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,  
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,  
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,  
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian  
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European  
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,  
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG,  
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— With international search report.

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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: ISOLATED GENES FROM VIRULENT GROUP B *STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE*

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to the identification and prevention of infections by virulent forms of Group B strepto-  
cocci. Disclosed herein is the identification of two genes, *spb1* and *spb2*, that are specific to virulent type III-3 GBS. Also disclosed  
herein are diagnostic methods for detecting virulent GBS infections and methods of immunizing a mammal against these bacteria.



WO 00/78787 A1

CORRECTED VERSION

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
28 December 2000 (28.12.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 00/78787 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C07H 21/04**,  
C07K 1/00, A61K 39/09, 39/38, 39/39, 38/385, C12N  
15/00, 15/09, C12P 21/04, G01N 33/53, 33/569

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/17082

(22) International Filing Date: 21 June 2000 (21.06.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
60/140,084 21 June 1999 (21.06.1999) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **UNIVERSITY OF UTAH RESEARCH FOUNDATION** [US/US];  
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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

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(54) Title: ISOLATED GENES FROM VIRULENT GROUP B *STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE*

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to the identification and prevention of infections by virulent forms of Group B streptococci. Disclosed herein is the identification of two genes, *spb1* and *spb2*, that are specific to virulent type III-3 GBS. Also disclosed herein are diagnostic methods for detecting virulent GBS infections and methods of immunizing a mammal against these bacteria.

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## ISOLATED GENES FROM VIRULENT GROUP B *STREPTOCOCCUS* *AGALACTIAE*

### 1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to genes isolated from Group B streptococci (“GBS”). More specifically, the present invention relates to genes that are specific to virulent forms of GBS and methods of using such genes and their products for the diagnosis and treatment of GBS infections.

### 2. TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

10 Group B streptococci (“GBS”) are a common cause of disease in newborns, pregnant women, and other persons. Common manifestations of these infections include bacteremia, pneumonia, meningitis, endocarditis, and osteoarticular infections. C.J. Baker & M.S. Edwards, *Group B Streptococcal Infections*, in *Infectious Disease of the Fetus and Newborn Infant*, 980-1054 (J.S. Remington & J.O. Klein, eds., 1995); P. Munoz et al., *Arch Int Med* **157**:213-216 (1997).

15 Nearly 3 out of every 1,000 children born are infected with an invasive form of GBS disease. While GBS disease is of great concern in neonates, GBS is also an important pathogen in the general population, in which the incidence of invasive GBS disease is nearly 8 in 100,000. Of these infections, the mortality rate can be as high as 20 30%.

During childbirth, GBS can pass from the mother to the newborn. By one estimate, up to 30% of pregnant women carry GBS at least temporarily in the vagina or rectum without symptoms. Infants born to these women become colonized with GBS during delivery. Baker & Edwards, *supra*. Aspiration of infected amniotic fluid or 25 vaginal secretions allow GBS to gain access to the lungs. Adhesion to, and invasion of, respiratory epithelium and endothelium appear to be critical factors in early onset neonatal infection. Baker & Edwards, *supra*; C.E. Rubens et al., *J Inf Dis* **164**:320-330 (1991). Subsequent steps in infection, such as blood stream invasion and the establishment of metastatic local infections have not been clarified. The pathogenesis of 30 neonatal infection occurring after the first week of life is also not well understood. Gastrointestinal colonization may be more important than a respiratory focus in late onset neonatal disease. Baker & Edwards, *supra*. Considerable evidence suggests that invasion of brain microvascular endothelial cells by GBS is the initial step in the pathogenesis of

meningitis. GBS are able to invade human brain microvascular endothelial cells and type III GBS, which are responsible for the majority of meningitis, accomplish this 2-6 times more efficiently than other serotypes. V. Nizet et al. *Infect Immun* **65**:5074-5081 (1997).

Because GBS is widely distributed among the population and is an important pathogen in newborns, pregnant women are commonly tested for GBS at 26 to 28 weeks of pregnancy. Much of GBS neonatal disease is preventable by administration of prophylactic antibiotics during labor to women who test positive or display known risk factors. However, these antibiotics programs do not prevent all GBS disease. The programs are deficient for a number of reasons. First, the programs can be inefficient. Second, it is difficult to ensure that all healthcare providers and patients comply with the testing and treatment. And finally, if new serotypes or antibiotic resistance emerges, the antibiotic programs may fail altogether. Currently available tests for GBS are inefficient. These tests may provide false negatives. Furthermore, the tests are not specific to virulent strains of GBS. Thus, antibiotic treatment may be given unnecessarily and add to the problem of antibiotic resistance. Although a vaccine would be advantageous, none are yet commercially available.

Traditionally, GBS have been divided into 9 serotypes according to the immunologic reactivity of the polysaccharide capsule. H.M. Blumberg et al., *J Inf Dis* **173**: 365-373 (1996). Serotype III GBS cause 60-70% of all infections and almost all meningitis. Baker & Edwards, *supra*. Type III GBS can be subdivided into three groups of related strains based on the analysis of restriction digest patterns (RDPs) produced by digestion of chromosomal DNA with *Hind* III and *Sse*8387 I. Y. Nagano et al., *J Med Micro* **35**:297-303 (1991); S. Takahashi et al., *J Inf Dis* **177**:1116-1119 (1998). Figure 1 illustrates a comparison of *Hind* III and *Sse*8387 I RDP typing of 62 type III isolates from Salt Lake City, Utah and Tokyo, Japan. Isolates were classified into types based on the similarity of the restriction digest patterns produced by *Hind* III or *Sse*8387 I digestion of chromosomal DNA. The two methods divided the isolates into RDP types containing exactly the same isolates: III-3 contains isolates 1-41, II-2 contains isolates 42-59, and II-1 contains isolates 60-62.

Over 90% of invasive type III GBS neonatal disease in Tokyo, Japan and in Salt Lake City, Utah is caused by bacteria from one of three RDP types, termed RDP type III-3, while RDP type III-2 are significantly more likely to be isolated from vagina than from

blood or CSF. These results suggest that this genetically-related cluster of type III-3 GBS are more virulent than III-2 strains and could be responsible for the majority of invasive type III disease globally.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that it would be a significant advancement in the art to provide one or more markers that are specific to virulent type III-3 GBS. It would be a further advancement to provide a method to exploit these markers for clinical identification of virulent type III-3 GBS. It would be a further advancement to provide methods for producing vaccines against type III-3 GBS.

Such compositions and methods are disclosed herein.

### 3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to markers specific to type III-3 GBS. These markers, the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products (SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 4, respectively), are encoded by the *spb1* (SEQ ID NO: 1) and *spb2* (SEQ ID NO: 3) genes. The invention also provides these genes and gene products in substantially purified form.

In certain other embodiments, the present invention relates to recombinant vectors which incorporate the *spb1* gene or other nucleic acid molecules that code for the *spb1* gene product. The recombinant vector may be a plasmid. In certain embodiments, the recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector. In certain preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter and/or other expression control elements, such as heterologous enhancers and polyadenylation sequences.

In certain other embodiments, the present invention relates to recombinant vectors which incorporate the *spb2* gene or other nucleic acid molecules that code for the *spb2* gene product. The recombinant vector may be a plasmid. In certain embodiments, the recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector. In certain preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter and/or other expression control elements.

The present invention also provides host cells comprising the *spb1* and/or *spb2* genes. In other embodiments, a host cell of the present invention comprises nucleic acid molecules that code for the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products. The host cell may be a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell.

The present invention also relates to diagnostic methods for determining whether a mammal is infected or colonized by virulent GBS. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic method comprises the steps of (1) collecting a bodily fluid or culture from the mammal and (2) analyzing the bodily fluid or culture for the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS, wherein the presence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS indicates infection or colonization by virulent GBS. The mammal may be a human. Alternatively, the mammal may be a laboratory, domestic, or agricultural animal. The bodily fluid or culture may be any bodily fluid or culture that is typically analyzed for the presence of bacteria. For example, the bodily fluid or culture may be a vaginal or rectovaginal culture. The bodily fluid or culture may also be a throat culture. The bodily fluid or culture may also be an endotracheal tube aspirant, fluid from a bronchoalveolar lavage, or tissue from a lung biopsy. In certain embodiments, the bodily fluid or culture is blood, serum, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, or joint fluid. Other sources of material will be apparent to those of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, a diagnostic method of the present invention comprises analyzing a sample for the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene product(s).

In certain embodiments of a diagnostic method of the present invention, the polymerase chain reaction ("PCR") is used to identify the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene(s). In certain other embodiments, antibodies are used to identify the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products. The antibodies may be monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies.

The present invention also relates to GBS vaccines. In certain embodiments, the present invention provides vaccines comprising the *spb1* gene product, i.e., a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain other embodiments, a vaccine comprises the *spb2* gene product, i.e., a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. In certain preferred embodiments, a vaccine comprises both the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products. The vaccine may include an adjuvant, such as alum. In certain other embodiments, the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene(s) may be introduced into a mammal using either naked DNA or other gene therapy techniques to induce an immune response against type III GBS.

The present invention further provides methods of immunizing a mammal against GBS infection. In certain embodiments, such methods comprise administering to the

mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain other embodiments, a method of the present invention comprises administering to the mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4. The vaccine may also contain a mixture of the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products. Vaccines used in the methods of the present invention may further comprise an adjuvant, such as alum.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a comparison of *Hind*III and *Sse*83871 RDP typing of 62 type III GBS isolates from Salt Lake City, Utah and Tokyo, Japan. Isolates were classified into types based on the similarity of the restriction digest patterns produced by *Hind*III or *Sse*83871 digestion of chromosomal DNA. The two methods divided isolates into RDP types containing exactly the same isolates: III-3 contains isolates 1 - 41, III-2 contains isolates 42 - 59, and III-1 contains isolates 60 - 62.

Figure 2 illustrates a dot blot hybridization of probe 1 with genomic DNA isolated from type III GBS. 10 µg of genomic DNA from each of 62 type III GBS strains was transferred to nylon membrane. Radiolabeled probe 1 hybridized with DNA from all III-3 strains (rows A - D) including the original type III-3 strain (well E1). The probe failed to hybridize with DNA from III-2 strains (F1 - F10, G1 - G7) including the original strain used in the subtraction hybridization (well E10) and III-1 strains (wells H1 - H3). The same pattern of hybridization was observed using clone 3 and 11 probes.

#### 5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the identification and prevention of infections by virulent forms of GBS. The present invention also relates to isolated genes specific to type III-3 GBS. These genes, *spb1* and *spb2*, encode the *spb1* and *spb2* gene products.

The *spb1* and *spb2* genes or other nucleic acid molecules coding for the *spb1* or *spb2* gene products may be incorporated into a recombinant vector using methods known in the art. See, e.g., 1-3 J. Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*

(2d ed. 1989). Recombinant vectors include any genetic element, such as a plasmid, phage, transposon, cosmid, chromosome, virus, etc., that is capable of replication when associated with the proper control elements and that can transfer gene sequences between cells. Thus, the term includes cloning and expression vehicles.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention may be operably linked to expression control sequences, such as heterologous promoters. Examples include, but are not limited to, viral promoters such as the SV40 early promoter and the CMV immediate early promoter region, bacterial promoters, mammalian promoters, inducible promoters, synthetic promoters, hybrid promoters, and the like. Other expression control sequences are known in the art and include polyadenylation signals, transcription termination sequences, upstream regulatory domains, origins of replication, internal ribosome entry sites ("IRES"), and enhancers. These expression control sequences collectively provide for the replication, transcription and translation of a coding sequence in a recipient cell. Not all of these control sequences need always be present in a recombinant vector, so long as the selected coding sequence is capable of being replicated, transcribed and translated in an appropriate host cell.

Recombinant vectors can be constructed to include selectable markers. Suitable markers include genes which confer antibiotic resistance or sensitivity, or impart color, or change the antigenic characteristics when host cells which have been transfected with the recombinant vectors are grown in an appropriate selective medium. Suitable markers are known to those of skill in the art.

The discovery of type III-3 GBS-specific gene products will allow clinicians to diagnose and treat infection and colonization with virulent GBS. For example, hybridization-based assays may be used to determine whether a GBS isolate is type III-3. Figure 2 illustrates the results of hybridization assays with a III-3-specific probe. Likewise, PCR may be used to detect the presence or absence of either the *spb1* gene or the *spb2* gene (or both) in samples from patients. PCR methods are described generally in C.R. Newton & A. Graham, *PCR* (2nd. ed. 1997); *PCR: Essential Techniques* (J.F. Burke ed., 1996). Patients who are infected with type III-3 GBS may then receive appropriate antibiotic therapy.

Antibodies may also be used to detect the presence or absence of the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene product(s). Methods for preparing both monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies are described in, e.g., E. Harlow & D. Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* (1988).

The present invention also relates to methods for producing type III-3 GBS vaccines. See generally *Vaccine Protocols* (A. Robinson, G.H. Farrar & C.N. Wiblin eds. 1996). In certain embodiments, the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene product(s) may be used to immunize against GBS. These gene products may be produced in large quantities using techniques that are known in the art. For example, the appropriate gene or genes may be linked to a prokaryotic promoter and expressed in bacteria. The gene products may then be purified using conventional techniques and used to vaccinate at-risk individuals. Alternatively, the appropriate gene or genes may be linked to a eukaryotic promoter and enhancer (e.g., yeast, baculovirus, SV40, etc.) and expressed in an appropriate cell type. The gene products may then be purified using conventional techniques.

The *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products, or immunogenic fragments thereof, may stimulate an immune response when administered to a host. Recombinantly produced proteins are especially desirable, as they can be produced in large amounts and purified. Furthermore, recombinantly produced proteins may be engineered to maximize desirable activities and to minimize unwanted effects.

The recombinantly produced *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products may be used as carrier proteins for a polysaccharide-protein or oligosaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine. See, e.g., R. Schneerson, et al., *Infect Immun* 60:3528-3532 (1992) (describing a *Pneumococcus*-pertussis toxin conjugate vaccine). For example, *Haemophilus influenzae* B vaccines have been produced by conjugating a tetanus toxoid; a *Corynebacterium* toxin, CRM<sub>197</sub> (which is a mutant diphtheria toxin); and a *Neisseria* outer membrane protein. Oligo- and polysaccharides from GBS might be used in a vaccine. Oligosaccharide- and polysaccharide-protein conjugates alter the immunological properties of the polysaccharide or oligosaccharide and may improve the immune response.

An adjuvant may be used to enhance the immune response to a vaccine containing the *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene products. An adjuvant is any substance that enhances the immune response to an antigen. Without being bound by any particular theory, adjuvants may act by retaining the antigen locally near the site of administration to produce a depot

effect, facilitating the slow, sustained release of the antigen to cells of the immune system. Adjuvants may also attract cells of the immune system. Aluminum hydroxide and aluminum phosphate (collectively and commonly referred to as “alum”) are routinely used as adjuvants in human and veterinary vaccines. Currently, alum is the only adjuvant licensed for human use, although a number of experimental adjuvants are being tested.

5           The *spb1* and/or *spb2* gene(s) may also be introduced into a mammal using either naked DNA or other gene therapy techniques to induce an immune response against virulent GBS.

          All publications, patents, and patent applications cited in this application are hereby incorporated by reference. U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/140,084 is  
10 hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

## 6.       EXAMPLES

          The following examples are given to illustrate several embodiments which have been made within the scope of the present invention. It is to be understood that these  
15 examples are neither comprehensive nor exhaustive of the many types of embodiments which can be prepared in accordance with the present invention.

### **Example 1 - Isolation of the *spb1* and *spb2* genes**

          Bacterial factors that contribute to the increased virulence of III-3 strains can be identified by characterizing the differences between the genetic composition of III-3 and  
20 III-2 strains. Such genetic differences will be found in the bacterial chromosomes since these strains do not contain plasmids. Takahashi et al., *supra*.

          To identify genes present in virulent type III-3 GBS strains and not in the avirulent type III-2 strains, a modification of the technique described by Lisitsyn et al., *Science* **259**:946-951 (1993), was used. High molecular weight genomic DNA from an  
25 invasive RDP type III-3 GBS strain (strain 874391) and a colonizing (“avirulent”) RDP type III-2 strain (strain 865043) were prepared by cell lysis with mutanolysin and Proteinase K digestion. Y. Nagano et al., *supra*. For genetic subtraction, genomic DNA from both strains was digested with *Taq* I. *Taq* I-digested DNA from the virulent strain was mixed with two complementary oligonucleotides, *Taq*A (5'-CTAGGTGGA-  
30 TCCTTCGGCAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 5)) and *Taq*B (5'-CGATTGCCGA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6)), heated to 50°C for 5 minutes, then allowed to cool slowly to 16°C in T4 ligase

buffer. Oligonucleotides were ligated to the virulent strain DNA by incubation with 20 units of T4 ligase at 16°C for 12 hours. After ligation, 500 ng of DNA from the virulent strain, with ligated linkers, and 40 µg of DNA from the avirulent strain, without linkers, was mixed together, denatured by heating, and hybridized at 68°C for 20 hours.

Ten percent of the resulting hybridization mixture was incubated with *Taq* DNA polymerase and dNTPs to fill in the ends of annealed virulent strain DNA. The hybridized DNA was amplified by *Taq* DNA polymerase for 10 cycles using the *TaqA* oligonucleotide as the forward and reverse amplification primer. After amplification, single stranded products remaining after amplification were digested with mung bean nuclease. Twenty percent of the resulting product was then reamplified for 20 cycles. This process of subtraction followed by PCR amplification results in enhanced amplification of DNA segments from the III-3 strains that do not hybridize with DNA segments from the III-2 strains.

A total of four cycles of subtraction and amplification were carried out using successively smaller quantities of III-3 specific PCR products. Two pairs of oligonucleotides were used for subtraction, which were alternated with successive rounds of subtraction-amplification. The oligos were *TaqA* (SEQ ID NO: 5) and *TaqB* (SEQ ID NO: 6) (the first pair) and *TaqE* (5'-AGGCAACTGTGCTAACCGAGGGAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7)) and *TaqF* (5'-CGATTCCCTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8)) (the second pair). The final amplification products were ligated into pBS KS+ vector and transformed into competent XL1-Blue strain *E. coli*. Thirteen clones were randomly selected for analysis. Cross hybridization studies of the 13 inserts revealed that 6 were unique. These probes were used in slot and dot blot experiments to determine whether subtraction was successful and to identify probes hybridizing with all III-3 strains. Each of the 6 unique probes hybridized with the parental III-3 virulent strain, while none of the probes hybridized with the avirulent III-2 strains. Three of the amplified sequence tags (clones 1, 3 and 11) hybridized with genomic DNA from all 62 type III-3 isolates, but did not hybridize with DNA prepared from the III-2 and III-1 isolates.

Figure 2 illustrates a dot blot hybridization of type III GBS genomic DNA hybridized with a clone 1 probe. 10 µg of genomic DNA from each of 62 type III GBS strains was transferred to nylon membrane. Radiolabeled clone 1 probe hybridized with DNA from all III-3 strains (rows A-D) including the original type III-3 strain (well E-1).

The probe failed to hybridize with DNA from III-2 strains (F1-F10, G1-G7) including the original strain used in the subtraction hybridization (well E10) and III-1 strains (wells H1-H3). The same pattern of hybridization was observed using clone 3 and 11 probes. These data demonstrate the feasibility of identifying genes unique to III-3 strains by this method of PCR-based subtractive hybridization, and further support the validity of the RDP typing for identifying genetically-related type III GBS.

The three GBS type III-3-specific sequence tags are short (130-360 bp). To obtain additional sequence information, a genomic GBS III-3 library was constructed. High molecular weight GBS genomic DNA was partially digested with *Bgl* II and cloned into  $\lambda$  FIX II phage vector. Phage were packaged and the library, consisting of  $1.7 \times 10^5$  recombinant phage containing inserts with a mean size of about 18 kb (totaling approximately  $3 \times 10^9$  bp), was amplified once. Multiple plaques hybridizing with each of the III-3 GBS-specific probes were purified for further characterization.

Three overlapping genomic clones hybridizing with probe 1 were identified, with approximate sizes of 9, 22, and 23 kb. Since the boundaries of GBS III-3 specific DNA are not known, smaller fragments were subcloned and the DNA was verified present in virulent GBS strains before proceeding with further characterization. The first segment examined is a 6.4 kb *Sal* I-*Bgl* II fragment. This genomic DNA is present in all RDP type III-3 strains and in none of 17 RDP type III-2 strains.

Over 90% of this genomic DNA fragment has been sequenced and found to contain 5 open reading frames ("ORFs"). Three of these are likely to be authentic genes. They feature ATG start sites, are preceded by potential ribosomal binding sites and, in two cases, stop codons are followed by palindromic sequences that may represent transcriptional terminators. They are relatively short, however, and do not show significant homology at the nucleic acid or amino acid level with sequences registered with Genbank or the available bacterial genome databases.

The two other ORFs appear to be more obvious candidates for virulence genes. The *spb1* gene includes a 1509 bp ORF that is preceded by a potential ribosomal binding site 10 bases upstream from an ATG start codon. The predicted protein (502 amino acids and Mr 53,446) has the characteristics of a cell wall-bound protein. The N-terminus of the predicted protein is a hydrophilic, basic stretch of 6 amino acids followed by a 23 amino acid hydrophobic, proline-rich core, consistent with a signal peptide. The

hydrophilic mature protein terminates in a typical LPXTG (SEQ ID NO: 9) domain that immediately precedes a hydrophobic 20 amino acid core and a short, basic hydrophilic terminus.

The nucleotide sequence is not homologous to sequences of other known bacterial genes. The translated amino acid sequence, however, shares segmental homology with a number of characterized proteins, including the fimbrial type 2 protein of *Actinomyces naeslundii* (27% identity over 350 amino acids) and the fimbrial type 1 protein of *Actinomyces viscosus* (25% homology over 420 amino acids), the T6 surface protein of *S. pyogenes* (23% identity over 359 amino acids), and the *hsf* (27% identity over 260 amino acids) and HMW1 adhesins (25% identity over 285 amino acids) of *Haemophilus influenzae*. See M.K. Yeung & J.O. Cisar, *J Bacteriol* **172**:242-2468 (1990); O. Schneewind, et al., *J Bacteriol* **172**:3310-3317 (1990); J.W. St. Geme III, et al., *J Bacteriol* **178**:6281-6287 (1996); J.W. St. Geme III, *Infect Immun* **62**: 3881-3889 (1994). The function of the *S. pyogenes* T6 protein is unknown. Each of the other homologues plays a role in bacterial adhesion and/or invasion.

The second ORF, *spb2*, terminates 37 bp upstream from *spb1* and is in the same transcriptional orientation. This 1692 bp ORF has a deduced amino acid sequence of 563 residues and Mr 64,492. It shares 50.5% nucleic acid identity and 20.7% amino acid identity with *spb1*. Conservation is highest in the carboxy-terminal regions, including a shared LPSTGG (SEQ ID NO: 10) motif. In contrast to *spb1*, *spb2* does not have an obvious signal sequence. Its secretion may be mediated by carboxy-terminal recognition sequences or by accessory peptides. T. Michiels, et al., *Infect Immun* **58**:2840-2849 (1990). The deduced amino acid sequence of *spb2* is also homologous with *S. pyogenes* T6 and *Actinomyces naeslundii* proteins, and to *Listeria monocytogenes* internalin A (22% identity over 308 amino acids)—again, proteins important in adhesion and invasion.

Neither of the predicted gene products has the repetitive structure of previously described GBS surface proteins such as the C and Rib proteins or of *L. monocytogenes* internalin family members. L.C. Madoff et al., *Infect Immun* **59**:2638-2644 (1991); J. Gaillard, et al., *Cell* **65**: 1127-1141 (1991). Hybridization of the originating strain 874391 genomic DNA with an *spb1* probe under low stringency conditions identifies a single band in *EcoR* I, *Sal* I and *Sst* I digests (data not shown), suggesting that a single

copy of *spb1* is present in this strain and that *spb1* is not a member of a significantly homologous “family” of genes.

### Example 2 - Adherence and Invasion Assays Using *spb1*<sup>-</sup> Bacteria

Genomic subtraction identified a 1509 bp ORF, *spb1*, which is present in virulent RDP type III-3 GBS and not in RDP type III-2 strains. The predicted 53 kD protein product has the characteristics of a typical gram positive cell-wall bound protein. The nucleic acid sequence of *spb1* is not homologous to sequences of other known bacterial genes, however the translated amino acid sequence shares segmental homology with several characterized adhesins, including *Actinomyces* fimbrial proteins and *H. influenzae* HMW1, suggesting that Spb1 might contribute to GBS adhesion or invasion. A *spb1*<sup>-</sup> isogenic deletion mutant GBS strain was created by homologous recombination and the ability of the *spb1*<sup>-</sup> mutant to adhere to and invade A549 respiratory epithelial cells was determined. Compared to the wild type strain, the number of *spb1*<sup>-</sup> bacteria adherent to A549 monolayers was reduced by 60.0% (p<0.01) and the number of intracellular invading bacteria was reduced by 53.6% (p<0.01). Without being bound by any particular theory, it appears that Spb1 may contribute to the pathogenesis of GBS pneumonia and bacterial entry into the bloodstream.

## CLAIMS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising nucleotides which code for the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
2. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
3. The recombinant vector of claim 2, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
- 5 4. The recombinant vector of claim 2, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
5. The recombinant vector of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
6. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
- 10 7. The host cell of claim 6, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
8. The host cell of claim 6, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.
10. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 9.
- 15 11. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
12. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
13. The recombinant vector of claim 10, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
- 20 14. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 9.
15. The host cell of claim 14, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
16. The host cell of claim 14, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
17. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising nucleotides which code for the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4
- 25 18. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 17.
19. The recombinant vector of claim 18, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
20. The recombinant vector of claim 18, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
- 30

21. The recombinant vector of claim 18, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
22. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 17.
23. The host cell of claim 22, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
24. The host cell of claim 22, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
- 5 25. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3.
26. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 25.
27. The recombinant vector of claim 26, wherein said recombinant vector is a plasmid.
- 10 28. The recombinant vector of claim 26, wherein said recombinant vector is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vector.
29. The recombinant vector of claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
30. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 25.
- 15 31. The host cell of claim 30, wherein the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell.
32. The host cell of claim 30, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell.
33. A method of immunizing a mammal against Group B streptococci infection, said method comprising administering to the mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
- 20 34. The method of claim 33, wherein the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.
35. The method of claim 34, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.
36. The method of claim 33, wherein the vaccine further comprises an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.
- 25 37. The method of claim 36, wherein the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.
38. A method of immunizing a mammal against Group B streptococci infection, said method comprising administering to the mammal a vaccine comprising an immunologically effective amount of a recombinantly produced protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.
- 30 39. The method of claim 38, wherein the vaccine further comprises an adjuvant.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.

41. A diagnostic method for determining whether a mammal is infected or colonized by virulent Group B streptococci (GBS), said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) collecting a bodily fluid or culture from the mammal;
- (b) analyzing the bodily fluid or culture for the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS;

wherein the presence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS indicates infection or colonization by virulent GBS.

42. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS comprise a protein, said protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

43. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS comprise a protein, said protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

44. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS comprise a first protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a second protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

45. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the mammal is a human.

46. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the bodily fluid or culture is a vaginal or rectovaginal culture.

47. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the bodily fluid or culture is a throat culture.

48. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the bodily fluid or culture is blood, serum, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, or joint fluid.

49. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the analysis step comprises using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to identify the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS.

50. The diagnostic method of claim 49, wherein the analysis step comprises using PCR to determine the presence or absence of the *spb1* gene product.

51. The diagnostic method of claim 49, wherein the analysis step comprises using PCR to determine the presence or absence of the *spb2* gene product.

52. The diagnostic method of claim 41, wherein the analysis step comprises using antibodies to identify the presence or absence of one or more gene products specific to type III-3 GBS.

53. The diagnostic method of claim 52, wherein the antibodies are monoclonal antibodies.

5 54. The diagnostic method of claim 53, wherein the monoclonal antibodies are specific for the *spb1* gene product.

55. The diagnostic method of claim 53, wherein the monoclonal antibodies are specific for the *spb2* gene product.

10 56. An isolated and purified protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

57. A vaccine for immunizing a mammalian host against virulent Group B streptococci infection, said vaccine comprising the protein of claim 56.

58. The vaccine of claim 57, further comprising an adjuvant.

59. The vaccine of claim 58, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.

15 60. The vaccine of claim 57, wherein the protein is conjugated to a bacterial polysaccharide or oligosaccharide.

61. An isolated and purified protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

20 62. A vaccine for immunizing a mammalian host against virulent Group B streptococci infection, said vaccine comprising the protein of claim 61.

63. The vaccine of claim 62, further comprising an adjuvant.

64. The vaccine of claim 63, wherein the adjuvant comprises alum.

65. The vaccine of claim 62, further comprising an isolated and purified protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

25 66. The vaccine of claim 65, further comprising an adjuvant.

67. The vaccine of claim 62, wherein the protein is conjugated to a bacterial polysaccharide or oligosaccharide.

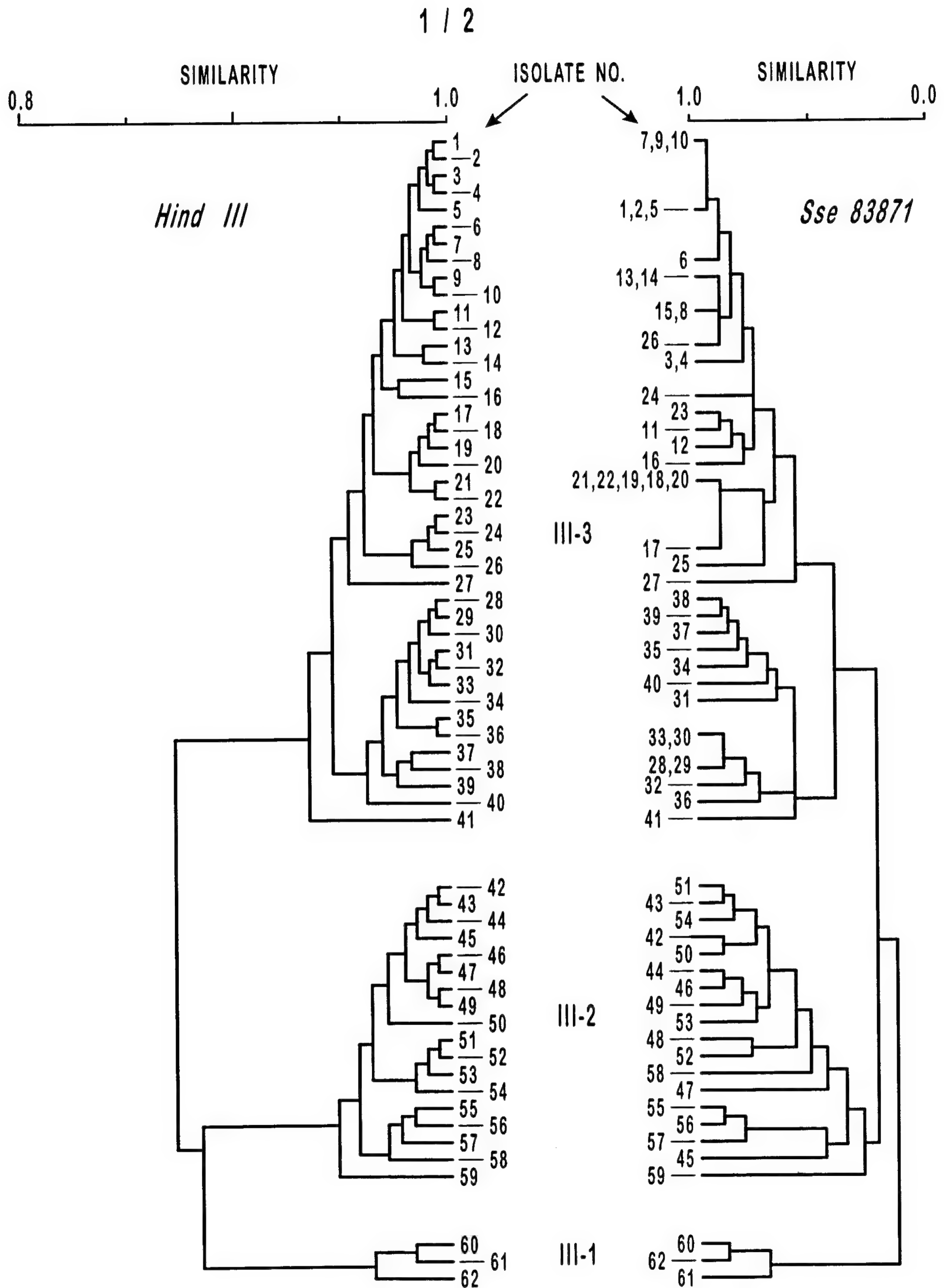


FIG. 1

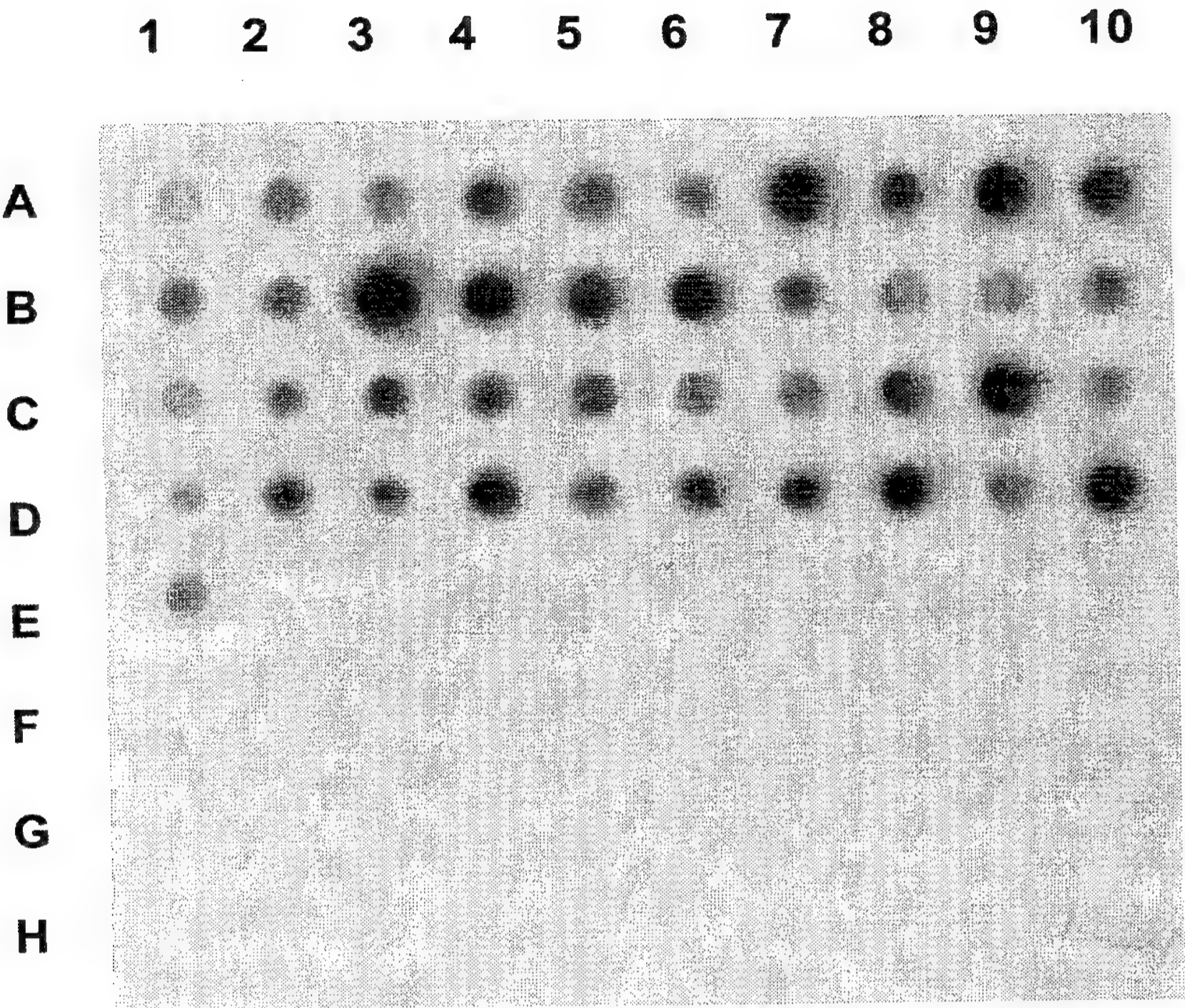


FIG. 2

## SEQUENCE LISTING

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 Bohnsack, John F.  
 University of Utah Research Foundation

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acc	ttt	gaa	caa	aat	ggt	aat	aat	gcg	aca	cca	ata	aaa	gag	aat	tta	1536	
Thr	Phe	Glu	Gln	Asn	Gly	Asn	Asn	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ile	Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu		
			500					505					510				
gtg	gat	gga	agt	aca	gta	tat	act	ttt	aaa	att	act	aac	agt	aaa	gga	1584	
Val	Asp	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	Lys	Gly		
	515						520					525					
aca	gaa	ttg	cct	agt	act	gga	ggt	att	gga	aca	cac	att	tat	atc	cta	1632	
Thr	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ile	Gly	Thr	His	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Leu		
	530					535					540						
gtt	ggt	tta	gct	tta	gct	cta	cca	tca	gga	tta	ata	tta	tac	tat	cga	1680	
Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Arg		
545					550					555					560		
aaa	aaa	ata	tga													1692	

Lys Lys Ile

&lt;210&gt; 4

&lt;211&gt; 563

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus agalactiae

&lt;400&gt; 4

Ile	Cys	Ile	Met	Val	Ile	Val	Phe	Arg	Ile	Ile	Gln	Ile	Leu	Gln	Gly
1				5					10					15	
Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gln	Val	His	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser	Met	Ile	His
			20					25					30		
Glu	Ile	Lys	Ile	Pro	Thr	Gln	Leu	Lys	Met	Pro	Ile	Ile	Arg	Gln	Ile
		35					40					45			
Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Thr	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Val	Lys
	50					55					60				
Asp	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Val	Gly	Trp	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Ser
65					70					75					80
Ile	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	Val	Thr	Gln	Asp	Ile	Asn	Leu
				85					90					95	
Arg	Ala	Ile	Trp	Arg	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Tyr	His	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Asn
			100					105					110		
Asp	Ala	Val	Gly	Thr	Asp	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln
		115					120					125			
Gln	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ser	Asn	Glu	Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Asp
	130					135					140				
Gly	Ser	His	Ser	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Arg	Pro	Thr	Met	Pro	Asp	Gly	Tyr
145					150					155					160
Arg	Phe	Arg	Gly	Trp	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Asp
			165						170					175	
Ser	Ile	Asp	Ile	Asp	Ala	His	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ile	Thr
		180					185						190		
Ile	Lys	Pro	Val	Ile	Ile	Pro	Val	Gly	Asp	Ile	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr
	195						200					205			
Ser	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gly	Gly	Thr	Arg	Val	Glu	Asn	Gly	Asn
	210				215						220				
Val	Val	Thr	Gln	Val	Glu	Thr	Pro	Arg	Met	Glu	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Thr
225					230					235					240
Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Ile
			245						250					255	
Gly	Trp	His	His	Asp	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Gly	Arg	Val	Glu	Phe
		260						265					270		
Thr	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Asn
	275						280					285			
Thr	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Ser
	290					295					300				
Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Gly	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asp	Lys	Thr	Lys	Asp	Phe	Leu	Phe

305		310		315		320
Asn Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Gln Gln Glu Asn Phe Pro Leu Arg Asp Gly						
	325		330		335	
Gln Thr Lys Glu Phe Lys Val Pro Tyr Gly Thr Ser Ile Ser Ile Asp						
	340		345		350	
Glu Gln Ala Tyr Asp Glu Phe Lys Val Ser Glu Ser Ile Thr Glu Lys						
	355		360		365	
Asn Leu Ala Thr Gly Glu Ala Asp Lys Thr Tyr Asp Ala Thr Gly Leu						
	370		375		380	
Gln Ser Leu Thr Val Ser Gly Asp Val Asp Ile Ser Phe Thr Asn Thr						
385	390		395		400	
Arg Ile Lys Gln Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Lys Val Asn Val Glu Asn Asp						
	405		410		415	
Asn Asn Phe Leu Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Asp Ile Tyr Glu Ser Asp Ala						
	420		425		430	
Asn Gly Asn Lys Ala Ser His Pro Met Tyr Ser Gly Leu Val Thr Asn						
	435		440		445	
Asp Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Val Asp Ala Asn Asn Tyr Leu Ser Leu Pro						
	450		455		460	
Val Gly Lys Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Glu Thr Lys Ala Pro Pro Gly Tyr Leu						
465	470		475		480	
Leu Pro Lys Asn Asp Asp Ile Ser Val Leu Val Ile Ser Thr Gly Val						
	485		490		495	
Thr Phe Glu Gln Asn Gly Asn Asn Ala Thr Pro Ile Lys Glu Asn Leu						
	500		505		510	
Val Asp Gly Ser Thr Val Tyr Thr Phe Lys Ile Thr Asn Ser Lys Gly						
	515		520		525	
Thr Glu Leu Pro Ser Thr Gly Gly Ile Gly Thr His Ile Tyr Ile Leu						
	530		535		540	
Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Pro Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Tyr Tyr Arg						
545	550		555		560	
Lys Lys Ile						

&lt;210&gt; 5

&lt;211&gt; 21

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic  
oligonucleotide

&lt;400&gt; 5

ctaggtggat ccttcggcaa t

21

<210> 6  
<211> 10  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
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oligonucleotide

<400> 6  
cgattgccga

10

<210> 7  
<211> 25  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
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oligonucleotide

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25

<210> 8  
<211> 11  
<212> DNA  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic  
oligonucleotide

<400> 8  
cgattccctc g

11

<210> 9  
<211> 5  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Consensus  
sequence

&lt;400&gt; 9

Leu Pro Xaa Thr Gly  
1 5

&lt;210&gt; 10

&lt;211&gt; 6

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Consensus  
sequence

&lt;400&gt; 10

Leu Pro Ser Thr Gly Gly  
1 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/17082

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(7) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 536/23.7; 530/350, 825; 424/244.1, 184.1, 236.1, 234.1, 193.1; 435/320.1, 69.3, 71.1, 7.1, 7.34

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DIALOG, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WEST

spbl, spb2, GBS, SEQ ID NOs: 1, 2, 3 and 4, streptococc?, inventors' names

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P ----- Y,P	ADDERSON et al. Genetic subtraction identifies a novel respiratory epithelial adhesin/invasin of type III group B streptococcus (GBS). Pediatr. Res. 30 March 2000, Vol. 47, No. 4, page 337A, abstract 1992, see entire abstract.	1-16, 56 ----- 17-32, 33-55, 57-67

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*&	document member of the same patent family
*O	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 OCTOBER 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 NOV 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Authorized officer

S. DEVI, Ph.D.

Telephone No. (703) 308-1235

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/17082

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest



The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.



No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/17082

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (7):

C07H 21/04; C07K 1/00, A61K 39/09, 39/38, 39/39, 38/385; C12N 15/00, 15/09; C12P 21/04, G01N 33/53, 33/569

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

536/23.7; 530/350, 825; 424/244.1, 184.1, 236.1, 234.1, 193.1; 435/320.1, 69.3, 71.1, 7.1, 7.34

## BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

Group I, claim(s) 1-16, 33-35 and 56-60, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding SEQ ID NO: 2, a vector and a host cell comprising the same and a method of immunizing a mammal by administering a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 2.

Group II, claim(s) 17-32, 38-40, 61-64 and 67, drawn to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding SEQ ID NO: 4, a vector and a host cell comprising the same and a method of immunizing a mammal by administering a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 4.

Group III, claim(s) 42, 50 and 54, drawn to a diagnostic method comprising analyzing for the presence or absence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Group IV, claims 43, 51 and 55, drawn to a diagnostic method comprising analyzing for the presence or absence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

Claims 36, 37, 65 and 66 are considered linking claims and would be joined with Group I or II, if elected.

Claims 41, 44-49, 52 and 53 are considered linking claims and would be joined with Group II or III, if elected.

The inventions listed as Groups I-IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Group I is directed to a nucleic acid molecule of SEQ ID NO:1, a protein with amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, a vector and a host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule and the first method of use of the protein in immunization. This is a permitted category under PCT Rule 13.2. Group II is directed to a second product, a nucleic acid molecule of SEQ ID NO:3, protein with amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, a vector and a host cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule and a method of immunizing a mammal by administering the protein. Groups III and IV are directed respectively to a second method of use of the gene products, i.e., diagnostic methods for analyzing spb1 and spb2 gene products respectively. The SEQ ID NO.s of inventions I and II are the special technical features, which distinct from one another in their structure and specificity. The inventions therefore lack unity because the special technical feature is not a unifying feature.